

جامعة فيلادلفيا
كلية العلوم الإدارية والمالية

المؤتمر العلمي الرابع

الريادة والإبداع

إستراتيجيات الأعمال في مواجهة تحديات العولمة

/ / ..

15 – 16/3/2005

_____/_____/_____

,

globalizarion of financial markets,

.

.

"

"

financial

"

"

revolution

"

"

,

.

,

:

-1

-2

-3

-4

()

,

,

-

-

.

,

Abstract

Globalization of the Financial markets and Its Effect on the Development of the Developing countries with reference to the Kuwaiti financial market

It is known to many that globalization has led to the increase of mutual overlapping among the various countries of the world . this is essentially applicable to the globalization of the financial markets . through the globalization process the debts , cash and financial assets are exchanged outside the borders of the national sovereignty . the international financial markets have become more connecting tool for various nations with their operations in the market of currency , stock , bonds , loans and other financial securities .

The globalization of the financial markets has greatly increased recently to the extent that some uses the term “universe village” or “universe cash market “. Some alleges that the globalization of the financial markets has reflected a true financial revolution in terms of the markets size , their effect , relations , and new financial tools . this revolution has also made an organic link between these markets , leading to emerge of what is called “the end of the geographical borders “. The financial globalization is an inevitable process , the acceptance of which imposes a world of conditions and machinery that are currently in practice . this was aided by the telecommunications and information technology revolution .

There was an elaborated academic debate over the benefits of merging developing countries into the financial markets through globalization of its financial markets and the effect of this process on their development in general particularly on the long term . some believes that financial globalization will lead to advantages and benefits for the developing countries that will serve them in the development process . others argue that there are various risks and problem that will result from this financial globalization . departing from this debate , the research addresses the following points :

- 1- the march of the modern financial globalization .
- 2- the factors that help in speeding up the globalization of the financial markets.
- 3- The problems and challenges before the developing countries as a result of the globalization of the financial markets and the effect of that on the development .
- 4- The experience of the Kuwaiti financial market compared to the financial markets .

Through studying the said points , it is clear that the financial globalization can not be considered as a package to take it or leave it .

There are some various alternative to deal with it . each country is entitled . to choose the alternative(s) suitable to its conditions and particular problem . the machinery of getting high benefits with low risks , and the negative reflection on the national economy have to be considered , so as the adoption of financial globalization has developing content and effect that positively reflect in the variables of total economy .

It may be appropriate for the developing countries in adopting the financial globalization to have the pro-rata representation , and not abstain completely from entering into financial liberation procedures taking an integral package of control and supervisory measures and polices may hinder or limit the negative effects caused by the financial

globalization . A study in-depth on the experiences of others in this field would be feasible .

: _____

Globalization of Financial Markets

"

"

" "

Financial Revolution

"

"

.

.

.

:

.

.

1

.

2

.

3

..

4

.

5

: —

()

.

. (1987) .

.

.

.

.

. (86 1987)

.

(1931 1929)

()

(Floating)

()

(Stagflation)

1980/1979 1974/1973

(Financial Liberalization)

(R. Mckinnon, 1993)

: (113 1987)

G.D.P

↩

↩

↩

↩

↩

■

■

:

. (1)

-

. (2)

-

(1)

2002 1970

%

2002*	1996	1995	1990	1985	1980	1975	1970	
297	151.5	135.3	89.0	35.1	9.0	4.2	2.8	
134	82.8	65.1	120.0	63.0	7.7	1.5	-	
348	196.8	169.4	57.3	33.4	7.5	5.1	3.3	
960	229.2	179.6	53.6	21.4	8.4	-	-	
-	435.4	252.8	26.6	4.0	1.1	0.9	-	
-	-	-	690.1	367.5	-	-	-	
464	234.8	194.5	64.4	26.7	6.9	3.3	5.7	

. (73 1997) : _____

•

(2)

() 1995 1986

1995	1992	1989	1986	
1190	820	590	188	
% 13.2	% 11.6	% 46.4	-	
				:
19.1	17.4	15.8	7.4	-
84.3	86.0	75.9	36.7	-

(75 1997) : _____

.

: _____

(23 1998)

:

: _____ ①

.

. ...

.(235 1990)

.

" (DRUCKER)

"

...

. (123 122 1998)

: _____ ②

. (21 1994) .

1994)

. (24

()

: ③

(Swap)

Derivatives

... (Options) (Collars) (Futures)

(Swap)

: ④

Informations

Communications

. (56 1997) .

1999)

. (199 198

⑤

BRIEN, 1999,)

. (105

⑥

7.8

1973

. (OBSTFELD, 2000, 11)

: (3)

(3)

()

	1997		1996		1995		1994		1993			
	%		%		%		%		%			
97 93												
% 33	15.7	555	12.4	390	9.7	264	8.5	204	8.6	176		
% 5.6	11.8	420	10.8	342	12.9	351	22.2	532	16.6	337		
% 35	11.1	392	10.7	338	9.6	261	7.7	185	5.9	119		
% 9.7	6.3	222	6.8	215	7.5	205	7.7	185	7.5	153		
%13.2	8.7	307	8.6	272	8.3	225	8.8	211	9.2	187		
% 5.9	5.2	185	5.7	180	6.4	174	6.8	164	7.2	147		
% 27.5	3.9	140	3.8	119	3.7	101	3.3	79	2.6	53		
% 8.4	2.9	102	3.4	107	3.8	104	4.0	97	3.6	74		
% 37.9	1.8	65	1.4	43	1.2	33	1.0	24	0.9	18		
% 17.3	1.5	53	1.6	52	1.6	45	1.4	34	1.4	28		
% 62.7	0.4	14	0.4	12	0.2	7	0.1	3	-	2		
% 42.5	0.9	33	0.8	26	0.5	15	0.5	14	0.3	8		
% 68.2	0.5	16	0.3	10	0.1	4	0.1	4	-	2		
% 36.5	1.5	52	1.4	44	1.0	28	0.8	20	0.7	15		

% 77.8	0.3	10	0.2	7	0.1	3	-	2	-	1		
% 47.0	0.4	14	0.4	13	0.2	7	0.2	6	0.1	3		
% 47.0	1.2	42	0.9	30	0.7	19	0.5	14	0.4	9		
% 40.5	1.1	39	0.9	29	0.6	17	0.5	13	0.4	10		
% 21.4	1.4	50	1.3	42	1.1	30	1.2	30	1.1	23		
% 15	% 100	3542	% 100	3154	% 100	2723	% 100	2401	% 100	2028		

IMF, World Economy Outlook, 1998, P.189 : _____

(3)

(4)

(4)

%

13.9	12.4	7	-	16.3	3.7	15.2	1985
19.3	17.4	14.7	4.4	20.9	4.4	20.1	1990
21.5	23.3	18.8	13.2	28.2	4.3	28.3	1995
20.8	23.8	-	15.9	29.3	4.3	35.0	1996
21.9	23.1	-	-	-	-	40.1	1997
% 3.9	% 5.3	% 10.4	% 24	% 5.5	% 1.4	% 8.4	*

IMF, Op-cit, P.190 : _____

*

: (199 1999)

.	. 1
.	. 2
.	. 3
.	. 4
.	. 5
()	. 6
.	. 7
(Note)	
) Dual Currency Bond	
(. 8
:	⑦
:	
:	

:

.

.

.(IMF,1998,181)

.

.

. (IMF,1998,181)

.

.

.

⋮

.

"

"

"

⋮
"

⋮

(Mergers and Acquisition)

.(UNCTAD,1998)

: _____ ⑧

()

.(2003) .

Devaluation

) .

. (271 284 1994

GATS

⑨

(2004) WTO

: 1/9

GATS

. (14 1998) .

(WTO, 1997, 19 – 23).

)

)

(1994

:

(

-

-

-

(%49)

)

.(

— .

(WTO, .

—

2000 July, 21 – 22)

(3 2002) : 2/9

" ()

."

:

" "

—

—

—

—

.(185 1999) .

:

:

(GATS 1/11)

18 12)

.(

:

.

:

-

(11)

(15)

.

:

-

.

:

.

1994

)

(22 21 1998

) (... 1999

1997

.

)

. (...

(UNCTAD,1998,P.15) :

∴ _____ ∴ _____

FDI

(TNCs)

()

(Kindgrewm,1996,170) " Herd Behavior "

∴

∴ ★

. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

:



. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

. 6

: _____ :

1985 ()

(Alejandro,1985,1024)

(Hausman, 1996, Honohan, 2001, Tuner, 1999, and Claudio, 2000)

)

(...

65 (KUNT and Detriache,1999)

1994 1980

: (3)

-

-

. -

)

(

1994

1997

: _____ : _____

()

. (9 8 1997) .

1994

1997

∴ _____ ∴ _____

/

∴ (Cauddington,1998)

∴ _____ ∴ _____

. (8 2000) Money Laundry

:

★

★

★

★

★

★

(126 1998)

1996

. (8 2000)

1989

: _____ :

. (26 1998) .

:

-

-

-

:

):

(1999

: _____

.()

: _____

.

.

: _____ : _____

:

: _____

.

-

.

-

.

-

.

-

.()

-

.

-

.

-

.

-

: _____

)		-
.(-
.		-
.		-
.		-
.		-
.		-
.		-
.		-
.		-
:		:
:		.
.		. 1
.		. 2
.		. 3
.		. 4
.		. 5
:		.

. 1

. 2

2001 1997

(5)

(5)

()

2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	
10464	12004	9215	8135	9806	
3017	4885	2262	1366	3223	
391	384	721	691	555	
4665	5388	4188	4100	5500	. . : *
15400	17800	13800	13600	18150	

2001 : : _____

. 303 *

. 2001 1997

. 3

()

2000) .

. (23

. 4

(5)

(5.5)

) 1996

(22 1998

. 5

:

: _____

GATS

WTO

TRIM_S

t

t

t

()

"

.

"

As a package,)

.

(20 1998) (take it or leave it

)

. (...

1. " " . 1
.
(2000)
2. " " . 2
.
(1998)
3. " " . 3
.
(1998)
4. " " . 4
.
(1998)
5. " " . 5
.
(1987)
6. " " . 6
.
(1999)
7. " 2001 " . 7
(2001)
8. " " . 8
(1998)

.	118	"	"	.	9
				(1987)	
			"	.	10
			"		
				(1994)	
		"	"	.	11
		(1)	(31)	(1994)	
		"	"	.	12
				(1997)	
.	147	"	"	.	13
				(1990)	
		"	")	. 14
				(
				(2000)	
		"	"	.	15
				(1999)	
"			"	.	16
				(2003)	
		" 21	"	.	17
			2004/1/18		
				(2004)	

:

1. BRIEN, R.O "Global Financial Integration: The End of Geography " The Royal
(1999) Institute of International Affairs, London.
- 2 . Caddington (J) " Capital Flight: Issues, Estimates, and Explanations" Princeton
(1998) Essays in International Finance, No. 58.
- 3 . Claudio (E.V) " The Changing borders of Banking: Trends and implementations" BIS
(2000) working papers, No. 73.
- 4 . DIAZ-ALJENADRO (C) "Good-Bye Financial Repression, Hello Financial Crash "
(1985) Journal of Development Economics, September-October.
- 5 . Hausman (R) "Banking Crises in Latin America" Inter American Development Bank,
(1996) Washington.
- 6 . Honohan (P) "Banking System Failures in Developing and Transitional Countries,
(2001) Diagnosis and Prediction" BIS working papers, No. 39.
- 7 . IMF "World Economic Outlook" Washington, D.C.
(1998)
- 8 . KINDGREWN (C-J) "Bank Soundness and Macroeconomy Policy" IMF, Washington,
(1996) D.C.
- 9 . KUNT (D) and Detriache (E) " The Determination of Banking Crises: Evidence From
(1999) Developed and Developing Countries" IMF working
papers, No. 97-106.
- 10 . McKINON (R) "The Order of Economic Liberalization, Financial Control in the
(1993) Transition to a Market Economy" John Hopkins univ. Press, Baltimore.
- 11 . OBSTFELD, M "The Global Capital Market: Benefactor or Menace?"
(2000) Journal of Economic Perspectives, Vol. 12.
- 12 . Tuner and Goldstein "Banking Crises in Emerging Economies, Origins and Policy
(1999) Options" BIS Economic Papers, No. 46.
- 13 . UNCTAD "World Investment Report 1998, Trends and Determinants" N-Y and Geneva.
(1998)